

*Efforts of Haywood Defence to
Prove Counter Conspiracy.*

Landon's reports next told of the speech made by C. I. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association.

"The speaker talked and spoken less than five minutes when the firing began."

"There is no doubt that an attempt was made to kill Hamlin," Landon said, "as one of the bullets hit him."

The soldiers were called out, and some were stationed on housetops. Without a request to surrender, Landon said, they began to fire into the union hall, and continued until white flag was displayed.

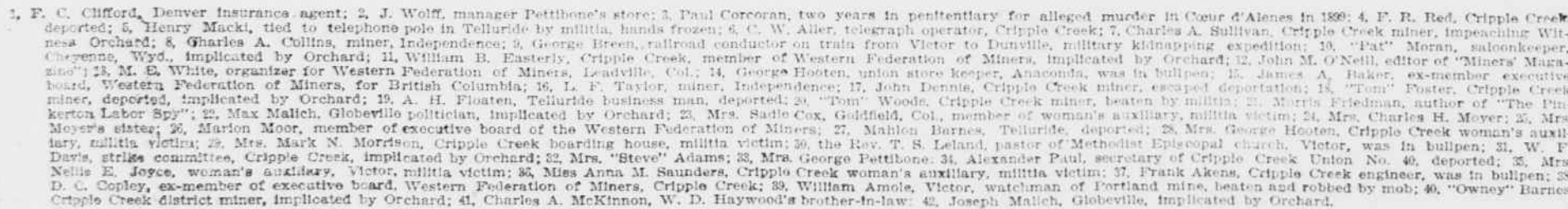
In Union Hall several hundred rifles, three barrels and a few pieces of ammunition and provisions were found. Altogether eighteen men were killed at Victor.

Under date of June 20, 1904, Landon reported from Victor that in his search of the place he had found the photographs of two non-union men. Upon the back of each picture was a cross.

"The name of Landon," Landon is told, is the plan of marking men for death."

Just before the luncheon recess was taken Mr. Durrow began to read from the reports of A. H. Smith, secretary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. of the Smeltermen's Union at Colorado City, and who is charged by the defence with having done the shooting during the strike, which led to all the Cripple Creek disturbances. Crane's reports were simply detailed statements of his daily movements, his conversations with the men and his advice to them.

(Copyright, 1907, by Horace C. Myers.)



After the news Mr. Darrow continued to read from the reports of the Pinkerton operatives sent from the mining districts. In regard to the report of the strike at the Independence station, the operative was not employed by the Mine Owners' Association, but was supposedly working against the military and with the proprietors of the Portland mine, which was being employed by the men and was not disturbed during the strike. After the Independence station affair Londoner was not disturbed by the strike, but was disturbed as a result of the high feeling against the union.

THE LONDONER REPORTS.

"I was satisfied serious trouble would develop in a few hours," wrote Londoner, "and, too, I believed the Portland mine would be attacked and the property destroyed. I was not surprised to find the Short Line for Colorado Springs, to acquaint the client of the condition of affairs."

Londoner and his associates and officials knew that the Independence station was to be blown up just prior to the arrival of the 2:30 a. m. train, the idea being not to attempt to stop the train, but to attempt outrage by the Western Federation of Miners. In this connection Mr. Darrow laid special emphasis on that part of Lord

"I was called," serious trouble would develop in a few hours," wrote Londoner, "and, too, I believed the Portland mine would be attacked and the property destroyed. I therefore boarded the 7:30 a. m. Short Line for Concordia Springs, to acquaint the client of the company of arriving. As the train was about to start, the railroad officials knew that the Independence station was to be blown up just prior to the arrival of the 7:30 a. m. train, the idea being not to kill anybody, but to carry out the affair as an attempted outrage by the Western Federation of Miners. In this connection Mr. D. D. Londoner laid special stress on that part of Londoner's speech which read:

The kid miners were taken into unrecognizable masses of flesh and bones, and when the crowd beheld this sight it moved them to indignation. They talked with a young miner named Miller, employed at the Shutechoff mine. He said he was within a short distance of the Independence depot when the explosion occurred. He said that the F. & C. train was running slower than usual, and that the train actually stopped before the explosion and within a few yards of the depot.

McParland was reading with the introduction of two letters written by McParland, and one written to him. The first McParland letter was addressed to George H. Bangs, general superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., with Crane, an operative, who had been overpaid \$50 on an expense account while working in the "Chicago office." McParland recommended that the money be returned to the company. In a review of the years of service he rendered at the smelters in Colorado City and the indignities he suffered while there.

ressed to Bowen, and had to do with a letter written by J. Edwin Goldsamer, of the De Witt-Hamilton High School, New Bedford, asking that the "Cripple Creek" at the time of the deporting of the miners by Governor Peabody. McFarland recommended that the letter be sent to the governor.

While a great deal that was done by Governor Peabody in the emergency which existed in Colorado for a year or more past, is approved, yet the fact that he was not supported by many of the citizens all over the state," wrote McFarland, "few are willing to admit that all he did was in accordance with the law, and that he was not a traitor to the state of Colorado. This is a matter that should be thrashed out in the courts. The matter should be handled by the state, and not by the friends of the governor. The governor is the friend of the agency, and so was Governor Adams."

FRIEDMAN CROSS-EXAMINED BY BORAH.
Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Friedman said he was born in Russia and came to this country in 1888. He entered the employment of the Pinkertons as a stenographer on July 13, 1902, at \$13 a week. He remained in the employment until May 14, 1905. Friedman said that after the first two or three weeks he took from dictation 90 per cent of McParland's letters.

"When did you begin to gather up these letters for the purpose of using them?"
 "I can't remember, but it was about December 1902."
 "What did you make these copies for?"
 "I intended to use them at the proper time and place, which I have done."
 "You intended to use them against the Pinkerton agency?"
 "Yes."
 "You took all you wanted?"
 "I took all I thought important."
 "Have you any that have not been produced

"Well, I turned over all I had to Mr. Barrow."
"What newspaper are you correspondent for?"
"The New York Times."
"What were you doing at the time you stole these letters and reports?"
"I didn't steal them."
"You didn't steal them?"
"No, I thought that I had a right to use them. I thought that the reports of the Pinkerton agency, procured as they were, were public property, and that I was simply returning stolen property to the rightful owners."
"When did you begin taking these reports, then?"
"I had studied the business of the Pinkertons and found out how they were doing their work."
"And you continued to take the Pinkertons' money and take their reports for your private use against them in the future?"
"Yes."
"Now, Mr. Friedman," said Senator Borah, pointing at Friedman.

"Yes, sir."

The last witness of the day was M. E. White, an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners among the miners of Colorado.

White told of an experience he had in Cripple Creek on December 13, 1906.

"I was in charge of the miners of the district of the interest of the American Labor Union. When he reached Cripple Creek he was immediately taken in charge by the militia and marched off to a 'bull' pen."

SOLDIERS IN THE 'BULLEN'

White fairly convulsed the court by his descriptions of the conditions in the pen. He declared there were ten or fifteen soldiers held prisoners in the place when he arrived. They were all of different ages and of other crimes. White said the place was alive with vermin. The soldier prisoners held a kangaroo court over him, and one of the soldiers was a burglar who had been on the top of the plank building.

"The next morning I was taken out and introduced to the day guard."

"The day guard," the orders just like it was war time. One was, "take the prisoner to breakfast, No. 254."

"You were the only prisoner besides the soldiers?"

"Yes, sir; and a cripple at that."

The same day White was taken before a major and released.

White was a fellow Woodman of the World," said White, "and no one can enter that unless he is a desirable and good citizen. The

1. **John M. Sullivan**, Cripple Creek miner, impeached Wittenberg expedition; 2. **John M. Moran**, saloonkeeper; 3. **John M. O'Neill**, editor of "Miners' Magazine"; 4. **James A. Baker**, ex-member executive committee; 5. **Thomas J. Foster**, Cripple Creek miner; 6. **Morris Friedman**, author of "The History of Cripple Creek"; 7. **John M. Moyer**, Cripple Creek victim; 8. **Mrs. Charles H. Moyer**; 9. **Mrs. George Hooten**, Cripple Creek woman's auxiliary; 10. **George W. Foster**, was in bullpen; 11. **W. F. Cripple Creek**, Buller.

**Captain Wiegand in Tenderloin Now
—McChusky Inspector Again.**

Again the throne of the Tenderloin has been shaken. The old "Czar" is not dead, however. He has been promoted. The new captain is John Wiegand, late of the City Island precinct, the place where the cool waters of the Sound lap the doorsteps of the station house and where the most valuable asset is a bag of clams.

McChusky, the inspector up to the time of the passage of the Bingham police bill, who was reduced to a captain and sent to command the Tenderloin, is an inspector once again. He will take the place of Inspector Terrell.

tain, went up the ladder one more round and left when Commissioner Higgins made him an assistant inspector, to remain in command of the detective force. The promotion was a recognition of the result of the good work he did in the Altemus murder case on the West Side. Commissioner Higgins also promoted the following lieutenants to be captains and assigned them to the following precincts:

Lieutenant Horatio Young, to command the Bate Beach precinct;
Captain Max Steinhilber, to command the Balch avenue precinct;
Captain James F. Lindsay, to remain in the detective bureau in Manhattan borough.
The same day the effect immediately. The commissioner also announced the following other transfers:

Captain John Coyne, from Balch avenue, Brooklyn, to East 10th street, Manhattan;
Lieutenant

The federation is to call a convention at Chicago for the purpose of organizing an industrial and political union of the workers of the city, to be held before the next national election. The Western Federation of Miners and the Brewery Workers' Union, it is expected, will form the nucleus of the new national organization.

"AMERICAN

Under

is the *best* because we *gu*
clean. For hot weather
are cooling and *gossame*
spiration. One thousand
women and men. Look

**"NO BETTER
IN THE WORLD!"
AMERICAN**

Afraid of the Sun?
Not much.
Our tropical suits hold their colors
in the fiercest blaze—batistes, wool
crashes, featherweight worsteds,
serges and all.
\$16 to \$28.

A cool straw on the head is better
than a fan in the hand.
Cool straws, \$9.00 to \$4.00.

LEATHER
FOR MOTOR EQUIPMENT AND

ASSORTMENTS OF LEATHER ART
STYLES, EMBRACING TEA BASKET
TLES, BAGS AND SUIT CASES, C
AND MEDICINE CASES; HAT BO
CASES; SHAWL AND TRUNK ST

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been receiving numerous complaints recently about the brutal treatment of horses by peddlers on the East Side. General Manager Horton said yesterday, at the society's headquarters, that the offences would be lessened if the police would interfere.

When Frankinson, superintendent, was told about a case where a small pony was pulling a pedlar's wagon loaded with two or three children, he said that he would see that no woman or child who had seen it but would have caused the driver's arrest. Several storekeepers in Broome street, where the pedlar was seen, said that he was caught Broome street Saturday afternoon.

The driver was clubbing the horse with the butt end of his whip. They said the horse had

According to one man living on the East Side, these had been drivers and truckmen beating their horses with clubs until they almost dropped. In most all of the cases, he said, the trucks or wagons were loaded with enough material for five horses to use. He said that several times he called the attention of the police to these cases, but they always told him to mind his own business.

Chicago Reform Workers Will Use Billboards to Aid in Fight.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, July 1.—At various points in the city where they will attract the attention of thousands there will appear to-morrow billboard posters designed to aid the efforts for temperance reform. These are to be the first of a series of striking portrayals of the evils of drink to be erected at strategic positions throughout the city.

The title of one board is "The Real Race Suicide," a home scene. The mother and children are playing, while watching a game the father is drinking. The white child will die.

HOSIERY"

wear

guarantee it to be *perfectly*
and travel, *crisp* Lisles
Merinos absorb per-
syles for girls and boys,
or the label.

HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR

Afraid of the water?
Not much.
Our boys' washable suits hold
their colors in the wettest water—we
guarantee that.
Russian, sailor, double-breasted
and Norfolk.

Just a reminder that most every
woolen suit in our whole boys' stock
can be made, more or less reduced.

GOODS
GENERAL TRAVELING USE.

Commissioner John H. O'Brien of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has sent to Mayor McCellan a reply to the Mayor's communication, in which he sent the Commissioner the letter of the fire insurance committee of the Merchants' Association about the removal of Chief Engineer I. M. De Varona as head of the high pressure fire service. Commissioner O'Brien's answer is, in part, as follows:

"The reasons which led me to agree to the increase of the engineering force were these: A reporter came to my office with a manuscript, which he said was private correspondence of a certain prominent and competent engineer, to certain fire insurance and business interests. One of the criticisms was that the

any of the responsibilities which he must bear in all greater New York City. I directed him to make a study of the problem and to report to me. His report was a very good one. It pointed out that the existing manholes would permit to the construction of the two pumping stations, which are the hearts of the system.

It is obvious that the supervision of installing fifty miles of pipe could well stand the addition of the supervision of the construction of the two pumping stations. The assignment of Messrs. Birdsell and Curtin was suggested also by a report from the chief engineer received at about this time, in which he noted that the existing manholes were in such poor condition that they had to be successfully tested, had not been repaved. While his department has no power and the contractors have no authority to alter the existing street surface, I had directed the consulting engineer to confer with the Commissioner of Public Works and the Borough of Manhattan, who has the jurisdiction, and to report to me.

applicant for this service, should long ago have been dismissed from the department."

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.
Plattsburg, N. Y., July 1.—The sixteenth session of the Catholic Summer School of America was formally opened to-night by the president, the Rev. Fr. John Fabiet Smith, of New York, who lectured on "Voltaire."

VICHY
CELESTINS

Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHY"
offered by unscrupulous dealers